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Proprietors. TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL.

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Notices of Festivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the regdestructive battery to the right, which our men soon learned to know as "Watson's Louisiana rtisements leaded and placed under the head of battery," from the marks on the ammunition Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged double boxes they forced it from time to time to leave

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Batteries, with a brigade of supporting infantry, were now moved forward over open fields, under heavy fire, to contend against this new youd the amount charged for their publication.

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM,

Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel.

J. M. TILFORD,

President Indianapolis Journal Company. THE DAILY SENTINEL Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point

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Selected Miscellany. The Battle of Pittsburg.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, the correspondent writing under date of April 9th, we make the following extracts:

THE BATTLE ON MONDAY. I give the line of battle agreed upon by our forces on Monday: Right wing, Major General Lew. Wallace; left wing, Brigadier General Nelson. Between these, beginning at the left, Brigadier Generals T. Crittenden, A. McD. McCook, Hurlburt, McClernand and Sherman. In the dicommands-shattered, disorganized and left without commanders, through the capture of one and the probably mortal wound of the other. Buell's three divisions were not full when the

battled opened on Monday morning, but the lack-ing regiments were gradually brought into the rear. troops and of Lew. Wallace's engaged:
Brigadier General Nelson's division—1st brigade, Col. Ammon, 24th Ohio, commanding— 36th Indiana, Colonel Gross; Lieutenant Colonel

Anderson; 24th Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel Fred. Second brigade, Saunders D. Bruce, 20th Kentucky, commanding-1st Kentucky, Col. Enyart;

2d Kentucky, Col. Sedgwick; 20th Kentucky, Third brigade, Colonel Hazen, 41st Ohio, commanding-41st Ohio, 6th Kentucky and 9th

Brig. Gen. Tom Crittenden's division: First origade, Gen. Boyle; 19th Ohio, Colonel Beatty; 59th Ohio, Col. Pfyffe; 13th Kentucky, Col. Hobson; 9th Kentucky, Col. Grider. Second brigade, Col. William S. Smith, 13th Ohio, commanding; 13th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Hawkins; 26th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Maxwell; 11th Kentucky, Col. P. P. again Wallace's division poured forward, and Hawkins; with Mendenhall's regular and Bartlett's Ohio batteries. Brig. Gen. McCook's division: First brigade, Brig. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau; 1st Ohio, Col. Ed. A. Parrott; 6th Indiana, Col. Crittenden; 3d Kentucky (Louisville Le-gion); battalions 15th, 16th, and 19th regulars. Second brigade, Brig. Gen. Johnston; 32d Indiana, Col. Willich; 39th Indiana, Col. Harrison; 49th Ohio, Col. Gibson. Third brigade, Colonel Kirk, 34th Illinois, commanding; 34th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Badsworth; 29th Indiana, Lieut. Col.

Major General Lew Wallace's division, right of army: First brigade, Colonel Morgan L. Smith commanding—8th Missouri, Colonel Morgan L. Smith, Lieut. Col. James Peekham commanding; 11th Indiana, Col. George F. McGinnis; 24th Indiana, Col. Alvin P. Hovey; Thurber's Missouri

Drum; 30th Indiana, Col. Bass; 77th Pennsylva-

disembarking at the landing. Many had taken their places; the rest hurried on out as fast as they knew reverses had crowded upon us so thickly they day before, and where many of them pitals, many keep out of sight-seeing all they must lie down to sleep his last sleep ere the sun, then rising, should sink again. There was litconspicuous in all the movements of our rawer the rebels attacked us place their numbers at troops eight or nine months ago. There was no 60,000. They may have been reinforced 5,000 noisy and senseless yelling, no shouting of boasts, to 10,000 Sunday night no calling on onlookers to "show us where the cowardly Secesh is, and we'll clean 'em out before them; they went to it as brave men should, determinedly, hopefully, ealmly.

WANT OF SYSTEM ON OUR SIDE. see any evidences of such a plan. To me it seemed on Sunday as if every Division General at least—not to say, in many cases, every indisoldiers for it. vidual soldier-imitated the good old Israelitish plan of action, by which every man did what seemed good in his own eyes. There may have been an infinite amount of generalship displayed in superintending our various defeats and reform ations and retreats, but to me it seemed of that microscopic character that required the magnify 4, at 3 A. M. There were over four brigades my powers of a special permit for exclusive newspaper telegraphing, on Government lines, to dis-

cil of war, but if the Major General commanding developed any plans there beyond the simple ar rangement of our line of battle. I am very certain that some of the division commanders didn't

movement of infantry across a shallow ravine as if to storm, and the rebels, suffladed and menaced in front, limbered up and made the opening of

LEW. WALLACE'S MOVEMENTS. In speaking of the opening of Monday's battle, In speaking of the opening of Monthly's datale,
I mentioned Major General Lew. Wallace's opening the ball at 7 o'clock, by shelling with enfilading fires a rebel battery. A few shots demonstrated to the rebels that their position was untenable. The instant Sherman came in to pro-One copy one year \$ 1 00 | teet his left, Wallace advanced his infantry. The rebel battery at once limbered up and got out of of the way. The advance had withdrawn the division from Sherman, making a left half wheel to get back into the neighborhood of our line; they advanced some two hundred yards, which brought them to a little elevation with a broad Banner after banner appeared; the "stars and bars" formed a long line, stretching parallel with Wallace's line of battle Regiment after regiment appeared, the line lengthened and doubled and trebled; the head of the column was out of sight and still they came. Twenty regiments were counted passing through these woods. The design was plain. The rebels had abandoned the idea of forcing their way through our left, and now the manifest attempt was to turn our right. Batteries were now ordered up—Thompson's and Thurber's—and the whole column was shelled as it passed. The rebels rapidly threw their artillery into position, and a brisk cannonading began. After a time, while the fight still rested with the artillery, the repels opened a new and

all cases, paid in advance.

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under heavy hire, to contend against this is assailant. The batteries opened, the sharpshooters were thrown out to the front to pick off the rebel artillerists, the brigade was ordered down on its face to protect it from the flying shell and grape. For an hour and a half the contest lasted while the body of the division was still delayed, waiting for Sherman. By 10 o'clock Sherman's right, under Col. Marsh, came up. He started to move across the fields. The storm of musketry and grape was too much for him, and he fell back in good order. Again he started on the double, and gained the woods. The Louisiana attery was turned; Marsh's position left it subject to fire in flank and front, and then fled. The other rebel batteries at once did the same, and Wallace's division, up in an instant, now that a master move had swept the board, pushed for-ward. Before them were broad fallow fields, then a woody little ravine, then corn fields, then

The left brigade was sent forward. It crossed the fallow fields, under ordinary fire, then gained the ravine, and was rushing across the corn fields, when the same Louisiana steel rifled guns opened on them. Dashing forward they reached a little ground swell, behind which they dropped like dead men; while skirmishers were sent forward to silence the troublesome battery. The skirmishers crawled forward till they gained a little knoll, not more than seventy-five yards for the battery. visions of the three latter were to be included also the remains of Prentiss's and W. H. L. Wallace's commands—shattered, disorganized and left with artillerists killed, horses shot down, and badly crippled every way. But the affair cost us a brave man-Lieut. Col. Gerber-who could not control his enthusiasm at the conduct of the skirmishers, and in his excitement incautiously exposed himself. All this while rebel regiments were pouring up to attack the audacious brigade that was supporting the skirmishers, and fresh regiments from Wallace's division came up in time to checkmate the game.

But the battery was silenced. "Forward," was the division order. Rushing across the cornfields under heavy fire, they now met the rebels face to face in the woods. The contest was quick, decisive. Close, sharp, continuous musketry for a tew minutes, and the rebels fell back. Here unfortunately, Sherman's right gave way.

Wallace's flank was exposed. He instantly formed Colonel Wood's (76th Ohio) in a new line of battle, in right angles with the real one, and with orders to protect the flank. The 11th Indiana was likewise here engaged in a sharp engagement with the enemy attempting to flank, and for a time the contest waxed fierce. But Sherman soon filled the place of his broken regiments, again the enemy gave way.

By two o'clock the division was into the woods again, and for three-quarters of a mile it advanced under a continuous storm of shot. Then another contest or two with batteries-always met with skirmishers and sharp shooting-then, by four o'clock, two hours later than on the right, a general rebel retreat—then pursuit, recall, and en-campment on the old grounds of Sherman's division, in the very tents from which those regiments were driven that hapless Sunday morning. The camps were regained. The rebels were repulsed. Their attack had failed. We stood

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. I do not pretend to give more than an estimate; Battery. Second brigade, Col. Thayer (1st Ne. | but I have made the estimate with some care, braska) commanding—1st Nebraska, Lient. Col. going to the Adjutants of different regiments McCord commanding—23d Indiana, Col. Sander-that had been in as heavy fighting as any—get-30.1; 58th Ohio, Colonel Bausenwein; 68th Ohio, ting statements of their losses, sure to be very Col. Steadman; Thompson's Indiana Battery.
Third brigade, Col. Chas. Whittlesey (20th Ohio)
commanding—20th Ohio, Lieut. Col. —— com
probable loss of all. I have ridden over the manding; 56th Ohio, Colonel Pete Kinney; 76th grounds, too-have seen the dead and wounded Ohio, Col. Chas. R. Woods; 78th Ohio, Colonel lying over the field-have noted the number in the hospitals and on the boats. As the result of it all, I do not believe our loss in killed and The regiments of Buell's Divisions were still wounded will number over thirty five hundred to four thousand. The question of prisoners is an other matter.

they landed, and fell in, to the rear of their brig-ade lines, for reserves. I stood for a few mo-ments at the landing, curious to see how these fine fellows would march out to the field where

THE NUMBERS ENGAGED. The best opinions of the strength with which

Grant had scarcely 40,000 effective men on Sunday. Of these, half a dozen regiments double quick." These men understood the work were utterly raw; had scarcely had their guns long enough to know how to handle them. Some were supplied with weapons on their way up.

Buell passed three Divisions that took part in thea ction-Nelson's, Crittenden's and McCook's. The reader who is patient enough to wade They numbered, say 20,000-a liberal estimate. through this narration, will scarcely fail to ob- Lew. Wallace came up on Monday with say sevserve that thus far I have said little or nothing en thousand more. That gives us, counting the of any plan of attack or defense among our com-manders. It has been simply because I failed to Monday, on our side, against 60,000 to 70,000

Further Items of the Pittsburg

An intelligent rebel prisoner gives the following account of the battle: I left Burnsville, Mississippi, on Friday, April that left that place at that time, viz; Gen. Bow-en's, Gen. John C. Breckinridge's, composed principally of Kentucky refugees, and Claiborne

rangement of our line of battle. I am very certain that some of the division commanders didn't find it out. Stubborn fighting alone delayed our losses on Sunday; stubborn fighting alone saved as when we had reached the point beyond which came the child's "jumping off place;" and stubborn fighting, with such generalship as individual division commanders displayed, regained on Monday what we had looked despairingly at the prospects, Sunoay evening, it seemed strange that the rebels did not open out on us by daybreak again. Their retreat before the bomb shells of the gunboate, explained the delay. Our own divisions were put in motion almost simultaneously. By seven o'clock Lew Wallace opened the ball by shelling, from the positions he had selected the night before, the rebel battery, of which men tion has been made, a brisk artiflery duel, a rapid

took part of the leg off of Gen. Hindman, killed

his horse and about twenty-five men. He commanded the Arkansas brigade.

There were three Johnstons killed in the rebel army at the battle—Bushrod, A. Sidney and the Provisional Governor of Kentucky.

A deserter of the 2d Confederate regiment G M Smith, severily, privates H Boothe, mortal from Memphis, says this regiment had 458 men by; Felix Downen Robt Goudy, Richard Koger, when the fight commenced, and on Monday all they could muster was about 145. The rest were F Edmonds, D R Vint, S York, G W Ham, prikilled or wounded.

The rebels had 135 regiments averaging from 300 to 800. He thinks the total number of their Missing—Private John Nix, W H Stevens. force about 70,000.

Cowards at Pittsburg.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, giving an account of the first day's battle at Pittsburg, has the following: On the bluffs above he river is a sight that may well make our cheeks tangle with shame for some of our soldiers. There are not less than three thousand skulkers lining the banks! Ask them why they don't go to their places in the line, "Oh, our regiment is all cut to pieces." "Why don't our regiment is all cut to pieces." "Why don't will can't our regiment is all cut to pieces." "Why don't you go to where it is forming again?" "I can't find it," and the hulk looks as if that would be the very last thing he would want to do.

Officers are around among them, trying to hunt up their men, storming, coaxing, commanding— Wounded severely—Chas A Schimpff, John cursing I am afraid. One strange fellow—a Ma- Seep; slightly, Chris Kleit, Andrew Zence, Samjor if I remember aright—is making a sort of elevated, superfine, Fourth of July speech to everybody that will listen to him. He means M. Pelt. well, certainly: "Men of Kentucky, of Illinois, of Ohio, of Iowa, of Indiana, I implore vou, I beg of you, come up now. Help us through two hours more. By all that you hold dear, by the homes you hope to defend, by the flag you love, Iven M. by the States you honor, by all your love of country, by all your hatred of treason, I conjure you, come up and do your duty now!" And so on for quantity. "That feller's a good speaker," was the only response I heard, and the fellow who gave it nestled more snugly behind his tree as he

I know well enough the nature of the skulking a battle. I had seen ral D W Burkhart, Wm S Haynes, L T Conner, their performances before, but never on so large a scale, never with such an utter sickness of heart Denton Sumner, David Moras. as I looked, as now. Still I do not believe there was very much more than the average per cent age. It was a big army and the runaways all sought the landing.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette. From Pittsburg Landing-News down to Wednesday Evening Last. PITISBURG LANDING, TENNESSEE,)

Wednesday Eve., April 9.

The days after the battle have been spent in burying the dead and collecting the wounded. Meantime no operations of any importance have been attempted against the enemy. Last night their rear guard was still within eight miles of us. Finney, Henry K Davenport. If cavalry is ever to be of any use to us, then was the time to let it out. But no pursuit has been made. Several regiments were ordered out yes-terday, on what I suppose was intended as a reconnoissance. They came up to the rebel rear-guard, made a push at it, and-came back tainly no signs in the movements there that the and William Forshee.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS. There are no present indications that we are to follow up our victory with the vigor many will doubtless expect. The army has passed through a very severe battle, in which some of its brigades and regiments, and nearly all its divisions were more or less disorganized. Weeks will be required to put the army in as good shape as it was before the battle. The roads, too, just now, are impassable. And it is understood that Gen. Grant is not permitted by his orders to pursue, or to move from his present positions. It is said Deboffen he couldn't have moved out to attack Johnston if the latter had even come and leisurely pitched his

tents within three miles of our lines. We are expecting Gen. Halleck by Friday night, or Saturday morning, to take the command but I should doubt it yet. He is taking com- Meeks, A M Tutt. mand of a somewhat disorganized army. He Aggregate: killed: 23; wounded 113; missing will hardly risk his first movement with it, till it 13; total 149. is again in good condition to meet the enemy. It will take some time too for him to familiarize himself with the minuter details of his position, to learn his officers, and, in general, get his bearings. At any rate there is no possibility now of

It is barely possible there may be some complaints about the gunboats killing our own men in the cannonade on Sunday night. It is true, I ers, foot, severely; Lieut B Smith, breast, sebelieve, that they did. An officer of one of them | verely; Acting Lieut John Ulum, slightly; N P informs me that he estimates the number thus Lewis, in the hand; Henry Merriman, hip, sekilled at twenty; but it was better to lose those verely; Wm Carlin, head, slightly; John Ryan, twenty than to lose the cannonade. Firing in Jr., leg; Wm Rosser, arm, seriously; Hannibal the dark, and in the general confusion of our lines, and the advance and change of positions during the night, it is only wonderful that they did not do more of this unavoidable damage than they did not do more of this unavoidable damage than they did not do more of this unavoidable damage than they did not do more of this unavoidable damage than they did not do more of this unavoidable damage than they are the damage than the

WHAT IT ALL AMOUNTS TO. Johnston and Beauregard attempted to drive | ler, head slightly. us into the river, and the matter ended in our | Company A, Capt John Murray. Killeddriving them off the field. Certainly it was not a defeat. But was it a decisive victory? We are yet without facts sufficient to form a satisfactory Wounded—Ed N Whitney, arm, severely: M day, as to turn their retreat into a rout; or if the leg, severely; James Garnett, hand; Bazil Huntkilling of Johnston, the repulse of the great army on which their last spasmodic efforts have been concentrated, and the defeat of the pet Beauregard whom they tooked upon as invincible, fall, hand tion enough in their ranks to prevent their making | Woodford, Peter Stahl, Robert Steward. a firm stand at Corinth; then the victory was-or | Wounded-Lieut Philip Grund, leg, slightly might be made-the most decisive of the war. John Engle arm, severely; Marvin McGinnis, But if (as is insisted by those who ought to know best, and as seemed to me, judging trom all I could see and learn, to be the case,) their retreat was conducted in good order and without confusion, and if they are able to perfect their defenses at Corinth, and prepare for vigorous resistance slightly; William P Henderson, shoulder; before we attack them, the greatest battle of the Samuel Sweet, leg, flesh wound; Patrick Haban, war, instead of deciding anything, will become hip, severely; George Myers, arm, severely; mainly a success in regaining camps from which John Keefer, foot, severely.

we had been driven by a surprise.

As to the fighting, the case is greatly in our favor. The rebels selected their time and place of attack, pounced upon a far inferior force, and Wounded—Capt. Cosgrove, arm, severely; ined. Yet we finally repulsed them.

isolated fragments of companies and squads. verely; Enoch Worden, breast and arm, do; S Altogether they must have from three to four or Stromer, arm. five thousand of our men. And to head the list, they have one of our division Generals. We, on the other hand, took comparatively few. We have no definite figures yet, but five hundred, I should think, would cover the whole number. We have, however, a large number of their neck, do; Michael Sycafoon, elbow, do; Henry wounded, who are doubtless regarded as prisoners of war, though not included in this estimate.

They carried off what wounded they could on derson, leg, do; Elam Robbins, arm, slightly;

From Pittsburg Landing. The special correspondent of the Chicago Times telegraphs' from Cairo the following items

from the late battle field: A dispatch had been received from General HALLECK to the following effect: "Sick and wounded all off. Stop all sanitary

commissions, nucses, and citizens. We don't I am informed by a gentleman just from Pitts-burg that General Hallock is actively engaged in organizing and equipping his army for such movements as may be deemed necessary to break up and scatter the opposing army.

Now that Gen. Halleck has command in person, we feel easy, knowing that a master mind

will direct the movements of our troops.

A large number of wounded remained at Sa-annah. When my informant left every house was full. to Pittsburg, says that we only recaptured a por-tion of the guas taken by the enemy on Sunday, and that we only captured one of the enemy's

Our loss in tents, baggage, mules and wagons, &c., is very great. Many of our officers and soldiers lost all of their clothing, except what they had on their

List of Killed and Wounded at

TWENTY FIFTH INDIANA-CO. A, CAPT. SALTZMAN. Killed-Capt GW Saltzman; privates Jacob

Jordan, Henry Mier.
Wounded-2d Lieut A Boren, slightly; Sergt

COMPANY B, CAPT. RHEINLANDER. Killed-Privates, Patrick J Kronley, James

Wounded—2d Lieut, D W Darling, severely wounded in the art; mortally, B S Barnett, Aaron Milage; severely, Peter Kannel, Charles Schlank, Nicholas Webber, John M Heema, R B Kirkpatrick, Charles Straub, Wm Forsman, Francis Robinson, Felx Gallagher; slightly, John

COMPANY B. LIEUT. BRICKETT COMMANDING. Killed-1st Lieutenant, Henry L. Brickett. Wounded severely-Chas A Schimpff, John Missing-Christian Hill, Albert Meyer, James

COMPANY D, CAT. FINCH. Killed-William Coon, John Whitman, Clark Wounded severely—Segeant J G Jackson, Iven M Powell, Ben Sold David Edwards, Stephen Kratzer, Alexander Sharp, G W Jones;

COMPANY B, CAPL WALKER. Slightly-James Burkhart, James Cravens,

Peter P Egnew, Thos J Pierson. COMPANY F, CAPT. LARKIN. Wounded severely-Geo W Ferguson, Felix Lane, John Pitzer, Joshna Acres. Slightly-Serg't R F Larkin, Serg't N COMPANY G. CAPT. POOLE.

Killed-1st Lieut Jesse Patterson. Wounded severely-John Allsup, John W Crtehelow, John H Durham, Leander Grantham, Chas Parsons, Levi C Wright. Wounded slightly—Mahlon E Williamson, Ja cob L Henkle, James E Allsup, Jacob L Chamberg, Martin Ortil, Colville D Sweetland, John Missing-Jos Williams, Anderson Paris.

Killed-Thomas B Handy, Chandler Bradfield. Wounded-severely, 1st Lieutenant Dorus Fellows, wounded in the thigh; Samuel T Cavett, John A Stout, Pinkney Anderson; slightly, something the worse for wear. There were cer- John Cramer, Solomon Royer, Ferdinand Foster

COMPANY 1. SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHNSON COM-MANDING. Killed-James Connell, John C Taylor, John

Wounded-severely, H C West, A J Good Jacob Dash, mortally; slightly, S Compton, C Missing-Frederick Racce, C W Tomlinson. COMPANY K, FIRST LIEUTENANT ENLOW COMMAND

Killed-Corporal S D Smith, private Frederick Wounded-2d Lieutenant F M Emerson, flesh wound in the head. Severely, Edward Williams, Allen G Ellis, Bollman Morgan, James L. Parker, Alexander Van Pell, slightly-1st Sergeant William L Partridge, James C Shook, Valentine in person. He may go into things with a dash, Heinzelman, L D Jones, Peter Kennedy, M D

> 44TH INDIANA. Col H B Reed, wounded in chest slightly. Lieutenant Colonel S J Stoughton, leg, slightly. Acting Major A Heath, leg, slightly. Surgeon W W Martin, ear, slightly. Assistant Surgeon J H Rerick, chest, slightly

Company A, Capt - Killed-Joseph Jack man, Leander Hall, M J Culp. Wm McMin, chin, slightly; Joshua West, head, slightly, Henry Baird, face, slightly; Allen Say-

If they were defeated so badly on Mon- D Campbell, chest, dangerously; Benj Campbell

should produce discouragement and demoriliza- | Company C, Capt Tannehill. Killed-Wm

performed a feat that military writers declare is impossible in a well disciplined army—effected a complete surprise. A stronger combination of do; Corp. Wm M Johnson, arm do; A Britton, circumstances against us could hardly be imag- arm, slightly; A Dougherty, ankle, severely; John Farmer, hip, do; Samuel Hartzell, shoulder and COMPARATIVE LOSSES.

The balance of prisoners is against us. They took at one swoop the chief portions of three regiments. At various other times they picked Neghill, shoulder, slightly; Alfred Wilson, se-

Sunday, but on Monday they were forced to leave many to fall into our hands.

Adam Basth, thigh, severely; Francis A Garble, arm, do; Geo. Holloway, shoulder, do; Ezra Burkwell, hand, do; Jacob Brandelerr, knee, slightly; John Collins, hand, do: Joseph Crompton, Simson Oberhalser, hip, severely; Theodore

Knove, groin, slightly.

Company F-Lieutenant T. C. Kinmont, commanding. Killed-Wm. Collier, Wm. Bender. Lafayette Parks. Wounded-Lieut. Thomas C Kinmout, thigh wounded—Lieut. Thomas C Kinmout, thigh, severely; acting Lieut. Alex. Kinmont, hand; Sergeant J. N. Thomas, knee; Corporal J M Milliman, arm; Geo. W Casper, face; Isaac Firestone, face, slightly; Peter Countryman, tinger off; R R Dirriom, arm; Isaac Ditmer, abdomen, mortally; H Gaff, knee; H C Pryor, face, slightly; Alfred Rose, thigh, seriously; Thomas O Sloan, arm and back, severely; Nathan Stockwell, shoulder; John H Webster, arm; Hiram Williams, arm; George W Wallace, chest

Williams, arm; George W Wallace, chest Company G-Captain Williams. Killed-Ja cob Mohn, Andrew P. Baltzell, Henry Belden. Wounded—Samuel Wright, thigh, severely John Gaff, do; Samuel Wertsbaugher, thigh, do Martin Minard, elbow, do; Paul Bean, arm, do W McKee, arm, do; Jerry O Grady, arm, do; Ser geant Z F Rawson, leg, do; James C Riddle shoulder; Oscar Rouson, arm; Edwin N Mat-thews, shoulder; John F. Johnson arm; Henry Ely, foot, severely; Milton Edsall, breast, do John Minkey, breast, slightly; Henry Aumsbaugh leg; George Adams, arm, severely. Company H, Lieut. Newman, Com'g. Killed

-John W Cartis, Augustus A S Galloway, Je- | What are the Constitutional Powers rome Wright, Orwin Page, Chas Nickels, John

Wounded-Lieut Jacob Newman, bowels, mor-

ler, thigh, severely.

Company I, Lieut. Hodges, Com'g. Killed—
Serg't Frank Lammers, John De Clute. Wounded—Ser'gt Frank Baldwin, head and arm, slight, Ser'gt Nelson Mansfield, neck, mortally; Corporal Alexander Devor, arm, slightly; Corporal J Corder, hand, do; Dan'l Brooks, neck, slight; Peter Harney, shoulder, severely; T N Hall, arm; Wentworth Irwin, shoulder, setting the states of the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people." Now, the abolition of the states are reserved it is, by this vere; Frederick Johnson; George Maybee, thigh, do; Chas McNeil, foot; John Robinson, arm, severely; John Tavenir, hand, slightly; Jos Benemay therefore have over slavery, as citizens of

dict, leg, severely.

Company K, Captain Aldrich. Wounded—Captain S C Aldrich, slightly; Ser'gt M B Willis, hand, slightly; Corporal J G Lorg, hand, slightly; Corporal J G Lorg, hand, slightly; Corporal T O Leslie, lower jaw, dangerously; A Hollowpeter, arm, slightly; E Baylor, head, slightly; B F Cornell, hand, slightly; J E Baylor, head, slightly; J F Housel, thigh, dangercusly; J H C Hoffman, arm, slightly; M Howley, neck, slightly; J Tink, leg, slightly; Win Melendy, leg and arm, dangerously; J. Pearce, leg, dangerously, L. Richey, foot, slightly; O M Thomas, breast do; J Thompson, arm, do; N C Shank, do; S Far, leg, do; H M Fanning, shoulder, do; R Hall, hand, do; Wm Rynett, head, do; J Sisson, shoulder, do; Madison Rodgers, hand, do; J James Pense kness several States, within our own limits respectively, we have none, as citizens of the United States. The majority of the people of the United States have, in this respect, no power over the minority; for the minority has never conceded to them this power. Should all the States in the Union but one, and that one the very smallest, abolish slavery; should the majority of one bun dred to one of the people of the United States be in favor of its abolition, still it would not alter the case. That State would be as free to abolish it or not abolish as it is now. This is a question which has never been submitted to the majority of the citizens of the United States, as citizens of the citizens of the United States, as citizens of the citizens of the United States, as citizens of the citizens of the United States, as citizens of the citizens of the United States, as citizens of the citizens of the United States, as citizens of the citizens of the United States, as citizens of the citizens of the United States, as citizens of the citizens of the United States, as citizens of the citizens of the United States, as citizens of the citizens of the united States have, in this respect, no power over the minority for the minority; for the minority; for the minority; for the

Summary—Killed, commissioned officers, 2; colony, constituted into a distinct Government non-commissioned officers, 31; privates, 33. by charter from the British crown. Each colony

wounded Indianians brought from Pittsburg to St. Louis by the steamer City of Louisiana:
Samuel Richey, co D, 39th; Titus Hinson, co G, 30th; J N Fuller, co A, 19th regular; F S Garretson, co E, 39th; Wm McKee, co F, 29th; Geo W Grimes, 9th Indiana battery; H Wascom, co K, 39th; Jas Harrington, co A, 19th regular; stitutional laws of the empire. J T McCullough, co K, 44th.

K, back; Samuel Triplett, D, arm; Wm T
Wood, D, arm; Henry Belsor, K, leg; Thomas
Seifretz, K, forehead; David Negley, H, side;
Samuel Palloff, H, hip; Wm Hamburgh, A, elbow; George Roarty, K, hand; John Gassey, K, ing, H, sick; Eb Davis, E, arm.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT. George Gears, K, hip; Thos Hyatt, D, back; Thos J McClure, F, arm; Jos Jewett, F, arm; B Robt Kirkpatrick, B, eye; Z J Tate, B, arm; fairs of Iceland.

John Pence, C. thigh; Lewis Hoffman, A, legs; Henry Burk, G, hip; Oscar B Dunn, E, jaw. Seth W Keasey, B, leg.

LOSS OF THE THIRTY SECOND INDIANA. Killed-Capt. Miller, from Cincinnati; Capt. Kodale, New Albany; privates L Jones 5th co; Becker, 7th; L Schregue, 3d; Orderly Sergeant Missing-S Suler. 7th co; L Kligle, 5th; L

8th; H Gaymien, 6th; F Wochler, Sergeant of the color guard; J Zuegler, 6th; H Bauz, 5th; A Spaat, D Mutzger, 3d; C Winehart, 5th; J P Nower, C Archnoah, 7th; G Hildebrandt, J Ull-5th; F Sehlegal, 9th; V Fisinhart, 7th; J Raesch, Conrad Miller, two brothers, 8th; William Stein-

ana soldiers have died at the military hospitals at providence of God has not placed within our ju-

April 8-John Dorsey, co. H, 53d. April 11-I N Thomas, co. E, 53d. The following have died at the hospital Munfordsville, Ky. March 1-L. Steward, co. H, 57th. March 2-M Harris, co. H. 57th; J Wiseman,

March 5-Lewis Eaton, co. G, 40th. March 7-Chas Colvin, co. G, 39th. March 9-Chas Shields, co. D. 40th. March 10-Wm Tapp, co. G, 51st; J N Coan,

March 19-Abel Crawford, co. F, 58th Ind.; H R Westfall, co. D. 51st Ind. March 24-Thomas Anderson, co. I, 35th Ind.

March 25-J R McMichael, co. K, 50th 1nd. The following have died at Louisville: April 7—B F Beeman, co. E, 10th Ind.

" 8—O. Welsheimer, co. A, 34th Ind. " 10-J W Smith, co. G. 38th Ind. APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS .- 6th Regiment-Dr. Wm. M. Harding, Assistant Surgeon.

vice Charleton, resigned. Fortieth Regiment-Dr. John Potts, Assistant Surgeon, vice Glick, promoted. Forty-fourth Regiment-Capt. Wm. B. Bing. ham, promoted Major, vice Stoughton, promoted. Forty-fifth Regiment, 2d Cavalry—Chas. Case, nted Major to take command of battallion ow in Kentucky. Forty-seventh Regiment-Capt. John A. Mc-Laughlin, promoted Major, vice Mickle, re-Bracken Cavalry-Jas. H. Carr, promoted 1st

The following company and regimental officers have been come George W. Shook, 2d Lieut. 13th Ind. Myron H. Harding, Surgeon 6th Ind. John Potts, Assistant Surgeon 4th Ind. Wm. B. Bingham, Major 2d battalion 3d cavalry, 45th Ind. John Patton, 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 45th John A. McLaughlin, Major 47th 1nd. James H. Carr. 1st Lieut. Bracken's cavalry

Destriction.—We are informed that a num-ber of the wives and families of soldiers in our town are in destitute circumstances, nee With shame we acknowledge the existence of similar destitution in this city.-New Albany

co., 1st cavalry regiment.

Col. John E. Balfe has resigned his com mission as Lient. Colonel of the 35th regiment Indiana volunters on account of personal difficulties with his Colonel in regard to his promotion to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the regiment of which he had been Major.

of Congress Over the Institution of

Stavery! tally; Wm Crow, wrist and side; J B Rowe, knees, severely; George Gregory, back, severely; abolish slavery in the Southern States, or to do Daniel P Stricker, foot; Victor Ketchum, foot, anything of which the direct intention is to abolseverely; Corporal George Roy, thigh, severely; bavid Randall, arm, slightly; John Burridge, leg; Daniel Spearow, leg. severely; George Benham, hip, slightly; Wm Spears, hand; CR Ty-

> But this instrument has not only a positive, i has also a negative power. It not only grants

shoulder, do; Madison Rodgers, hand, do; James Constitution was formed. Previous to the revolution, each of these States was an independent Wounded-Commissioned officers, 11; non- was a Government as distinct from every other commissioned 166; privates, 177.

Sum total, killed and wounded, 210; whole from all the rest; as distinct, in fact, as are the several West India Islands from the colony of

When the independence of these colonies was established, this link, which bound each of them Wounded Indianians brought to Evansville on the steamer Charley Bowen, under care of Miles J Fletcher:

States, having, each one for itself, power to nake peace or war, or to form alliances, offensive or Alex B Whitman, co B, thigh; Samuel K Walden, C, breast; Silas Thomas, C, hip; Wm Nones, A, leg; Joseph Tairence, B, breast; J L Cook, G, head; John P Geltner, G, head; Ezekiel Bullock, A, head; John H Brannock, A, tablished slavery or abolished, and no other one side; James N Crutchfield, K, side; J F White, would have imagined that, in so doing, it was

leg; Henry Junker, K, leg; H C Smith, B, sick, ernment. In the formation of this government discharged; Sandford Henderson, D, face; John each State or the people of each State, mutually Dubois, B, sick; Henry Bierbower, A, leg; Enoch agreed to commit certain powers to the whole J Price, C, arm; P Setzel, E, arm; Sam God and to submit the ultimate decision of certain dard, H, ankle; Pat Sweeney, B, arm; W B Ewquestions to the majority of the whole people ing, H, sick; Eb Davis, E, arm. questions to the majority of the whole people represented by their Senators and Representatives in Congress. What they have thus submitted to the decision of the majority, and nothing else can be decided by the majority. What has not been submitted remains precisely as it was before, in F Milburn, K, arm; Thomas O'Brien, C, both the power of the citizens of the several States; legs, right amputated; J S Dean, G, leg; Wm and the citizens of the United States have no Quarterman, G, thigh; V R Hudelson, B, arm; more to do with it, than they have with the af-

The principle in this case, is the same as that which governs partnership. If twenty men put into common stock, each a thousand dollars, on condition that the whole, for certain purposes, shall be controlled by a majority of the proprie-tors, or of such persons as they may appoint, then a majority has a conceded right to control that property for those purposes. But that is all their power. They have no control over another dollar of the property of any proprietor, nor have they a right to control it for any other purposes less have they a right to control the political Heifer, 5th; A Kaufman, 6th.

Wounded—John Booh, 1st co; Reeble, 4th; C
Screy, 9th; J Ellmer, 4th; severely, J Wauch,
10th; C Merch, 5th; L Hellier, G Kern, R Wonnerbusch, J Buar, 5th; Eirnud, Gruss, I Bauere,
7th; Brand, L Hassewood, C Scustle, H Kaner,
6th; F Haugmier, J Rutger, 9th; L Smitz, H
Kuhlman, 10th; H Bartels, L Busch, F Werkle,
8th; H Gaymien, 6th; F Wochler, Screenst of

rich, J Mann, J Hertzgin, Fauchberger, Rinnengen, C Retgehhorter, F Kupp, C King, 8th; T Farobey, 9th; Capt J Fernbauth, 5th; F Hollike, 7th; Lieut Rauf, 9th; F Schafer, 8th; M Lenbard, 7th; Lieut Rauf, 9th; F Schafer, 8th; M Lenbard, 7th; Lieut Rauf, 9th; F Schafer, 8th; M Lenbard, 7th; Lieut Rauf, 9th; F Schafer, 8th; M Lenbard, 7th; Lieut Rauf, 9th; F Schafer, 8th; M Lenbard, 7th; Lieut Rauf, 9th; F Schafer, 8th; M Lenbard, 7th; Lieut Rauf, 9th; F Schafer, 8th; M Lenbard, 8th; M Lenbard hardt, 7th; G Weigde, J Scemeir, 3d; N Nichaus, 10th; J Stinarker, 5th; J Gubel, 3d; M Michael did not pass a law abolishing slavery in the United States. Whoas citizens of the United States, we have any 6th; W Gebeler, 4th; G Schrier, 10th; Chris and power to act in this, or in any other case. If then, we are not responsible, we have, as citizens, no obligations to discharge in the premises. Whether slavery be bad or good, we wash our MORTALITY OF SOLDIERS.—The following Indi- hands of it, inasmuch, as it is a matter which the

But this is not quite all. As citizens of the United States, we have solemnly promised to let it alone. We have declared that we leave to the States respectively, and to the people of the States, whatever they have not conceded to us. This is, by universal consent, acknowledged to be one of the powers thus left. We have, therefore, promised as citizens of the United States to let this alone. The concession has been made by both parties, and we hold the other party to it. Should the majority in Congress undertake to establish slavery in one of the free States, we March 11—Jas Grandstaff, do. K, 42d; Hugh should plead this very article as a bar to their usurpation. But, the slaveholding States have precisely the same right to plead it against us, March 15—N Warwick, co. D, 58th Ind.

March 17—John Gurnee, co. I, 35th Ind.

March 18—John Bickley, co. K, 35th Ind.; F

Meese, co. G, 40th Ind.

March 15—N Warwick, co. D, 58th Ind.

Should we attempt any legislation in the case.

Both parties have pledged themselves to abstain, and neither can interfere in the matter without the violation of a solemn compact. In this respect, therefore, the Providence of God, and our own solemn obligations to each other, precluded any action whatever.

But I go still further. I hold that a compact

is binding, in its spirit, as well as in its letter. The spirit of the compact, I suppose, imposer upon me the obligation not to do anything for the purpose of changing the relation of master and slave, except with the consent of the master. I have no right to declare the abolition of slavery in another State; I have conceded that this is to be left to the free choice of the citizens of that State. I have no right to do anything to inter-fere with that free choice. I have, therefore, no right to excite such a state of feeling among the slaves that the master shall be obliged, from physical necessity, to liberate his slaves, whether he believes it to be right and wise, or whether he believes the contrary. This is as much a violation of the spirit of the compact, as arbitrary act of legislation. The compact concedes that it is to be left to the free will of the States, and I oblige them to act in accordance with my will, and not in accordance with their own. This is a violation of clear and solemn obligation. I have no control over the manner in which my neighbor shall educate his children; and to interfers by physica force, in order to oblige him to educate his chil-dren as I please, would be infamous. But if I stir up such a feeling in his family, that he is obliged to follow my suggestions in order to save himself from being poisoned, I am equally infamous. The violation of right is as great in the one case as in the other. If a question has been left to my decision, I claim the privilege of deciding it for myself, and I thank no one for deciding it for me; much less do I thank him for taking the deciding out of my hands and certified

taking the decision out of my hands, and settling it by physical force. And it matters nothing to me, whether this physical force be exerted by my neighbor himself, or whether he stir up another man to exert it. In both cases, it is a palpable and insolent violation of right.

But it may be said, granting all this, yet Congress hus a right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Here we are, therefore, responstale, and of course, under obligation. Let us proceed and calmly examine this question.

I grant that the unrestrictive legislative con trol over the District of Columbia has been ceded to the United States. I grant that Congress has the same power over the District as the Legisla-ture of the several States have over their own

WHOLE NO. 1,189. States respectively. They have, therefore, the power to abolish slavery within that District. Nay, I am willing to go farther. I am willing to allow that Congress has a right to abolish slavery in the District. By right, I mean that they have the power, and that no legal obstacle

exists to the exercise of that power. There is nothing in the Constitution to forbid it. There is nothing in the act of cession to forbid it. There is nothing in the Constitution and laws of the States which does or which can forbid it. The cession to Congress was absolute and unrestricted. On these points I am disposed to raise no But it is always to be remembered, that it is one thing to say that a man has a right to do a particular act, and a very different thing to say that it is right and just for him to do that particular act. The right to do the act may be absolute, but the

fitness, and propriety and justice of exercising that right may be conditional. A man has a right to exact the personal labor of his wife and also of his children during their minority, that is, he may do it, and there is no law to prevent it; nay, in do it, and there is no law to prevent it; nay, in doing it, the law will protect him from interference. But the justice of his exercising this right is certainly conditional. He may do it justly if it be necessary for their common support. But it surely would be an atrocious violation of justice if he should live in indolence and splendor and demand that they should thus labor to main-tain him. Yet if he should do this he might plead that he has a right to do thus, and nobody could gainsay it. A father has a right to turn his children out of his house when they become of age, and it may, under some circumstances, be exercised with propriety; but this by no means proves that it would be right for parents always to do so. A parent, worth an independent fortune, has a right to bind out his child as an apprentice to the most loathsome and degrading occupation; but is this a right which it is fit, and proper and just at

all times to exercise? It is manifest, then, that, granting a right to exist in the signification above given, the question still remains is it a right, fit and proper and just to be exercised? In other words, although we have the right to do it, yet would it be right and just for us to do it? This is really the point on which it seems to me the whole question

I ask, then, in the first place, what is the object of the act of abolition? Is it ultimate within itself? Is it merely because, as citizens of the United States, we are opposed to slavery in any territory over which we exercise jurisdiction? Or is it for the sake of something ulterior, that is, for the sake of creating such a state of things in the slaveholding States that the citizens of those States will be obliged, whether they approve of it or not, to abolish slavery? In so far as this latter is the object I think it unconsti tional, because we have by the spirit of the compact bound ourselves to leave it to their own free will. That free will we have no right either by ourselves or by others, to control; and we have no right to use our power, either of one kind or another, for this purpose. I think, therefore, we have no right to exercise the power which we possess for the accomplishment of this

I ask, in the next place, was the power over the District of Columbia ceded to Congress for this purpose? Did Maryland and Virginia ever anticipate that without their consent this use would be made of it? Did the Southern States generally, when they became parties to this contract, suppose that this power would be claimed and used by Congress? I think that all these questions must be answered in the negative. If so, the right has not in fact been unconditionally given. It is a thing out of the contract, so far as the animus of both parties were concerned. If it be so, although it may be granted by the letter, it is not granted by the spirit of the instrument, and the right can not, without the consent of the other party, be justly and honorably exercised. If I make a contract with my neighbor and by the letter of that contract obtain a power to do some act, which power he never intended to convey, I can not, as an honest man, avail my self of it. To do so is an act of knavery, and

every man of sound principles would so con-Now, if it be so, it matters not what may be the purpose, for the sake of which we propose to take an unfair advantage. I have no more right to impose upon my neighbor, when I intend to use the proceeds of my trickery for the purpose of benevolence, than when I intend to use them for the purpose of usury. The real question is, is it right for me to interpret the contract in this manner? If it be, I may so interpret it, let me do what I will with the gain. If it be not right, I may not so interpet it, let my intention be what

may in regard to the procee

That it would not be right for us thus to interpret the contract, I think may be clearly shown by the results of an extension of the principle contended for. It must be granted that the power to abolish and the power to establish, are the same. Now, Congress possesses precisely the same power over navy yards, fortifications, arsenals, &c., belonging to the General Government, that it possesses over the District of Co-lumbia. Many of these have been ceded to the United States by the free States, and are still embosomed within them. Congress has precisely the same right to abolish as to establish slavery in all these, as it has to abolish or establish it in the District. But would it be a just, fit and proper exercise of this right, were Congress to establish slavery in all these little portions of territory? Were such a thing attempted, I ask any candid man, whether we should not at once ex claim that this power was never conferred for this purpose; and that the contract could not be thus interpreted, without overreaching and trick-ery? Now I do not see that any principleis involv-ed in the one case, that is not involved in the other. I say, therefore, that although the power is conferred by the letter of the contract, it is not conferred by the spirit; and, therefore, we cannot use it honorably; that is, we cannot use

But if the right to use this power he contingent, it may be asked, when will the contingency arise in which we can rightfully use it? I answer: it may arise in several ways. First, when ever the Southern States agree to it, it will be proper to use it. Secondly, whenever Maryland or Virginia, or either of them, shall abolish slavery, it will, I think, be perfectly right to use it. The history of slavery in this country shows, that the line of demarcation between slave and free labor has an irresistible tendency to move southward. Right has a natural power over wrong, and the advantages which it confers upon all par-ties tend, of themselves to extend its boundaries. Maryland, but for untoward reasons to which I will not here allude, would by this time, I believe, have nearly freed herself from the evils of slavery. There can be no reason why Congress should oppose any obstacle to the natural course of events in respect to this or any other change of opinion. Whenever the District would have become free, if it had remained a part of the States by which it was originally ceded, then it will not only be the right but the duty of Congress to abolish slavery. Then we can abolish it without any infringement of right, and then, the whole country, both North and South, must rejoice in the act.

THE EXECUTION OF A SHELL-DEATH OF TWO Brave Men.-We saw yesterday at the State Librarian's rooms a bomb shell, fired by the enemy, but which had not exploded. We subjoin

the following with reference thereto: CAMP CROSS TIMBERS, ARK., April 2, 1862. The accompanying 12-pound shell was taken from the breast of 1st Lieut. Perry Watts, of co. K, 22d Indiana volunteers, who fell at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, on the 6th day of March, 1862. After checking the advance of the enemy, commanded by McCullough and Mc-Intosh, the 22d was drawn up in the rear of Austerhouse's battery. The enemy soon opened their battery upon ours, and as company K was in check range of their guns, officers and men were exposed to a terrible and well-directed fire of canister, grapeshot and shells. Corporal Abram Alfrey was standing in the front rank, his cousin, F. M. Alfrey, in the rear rank, Lieut. Watts in his proper place near F. M. Alfrey, a little in the rear and to the right. This shell in its course struck a tree, glanced, and striking corporal Alfrey, took off the entire upper part of his head, passed through the neck and shoulders of F. M. Alfrey and lodged in the breast of Lieut. Watts, being nearly completely imbeded in his breast. Quartermaster Underwood was present and assisted in removing it from his breast. Of course the Corporal and Lieutenant were instantly killed. The other man survived

n an unconscious state for ha i an hour.

This information is obtained from Major Daily who was present, and upon whom the command of the 22d devolved upon the death of Colone